

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address

Vol. XIII.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1829.

No. 31.

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year. Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

DR. SMYSER,

HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. Paxton, in West York-street—where he can at all times be consulted on Professional business. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in *SURGERY* can be exhibited.

March 31.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who formerly belonged to the *Hunters-Town Volunteer Company*, are requested to meet at the house of Jacob Grass, in Hunters-Town, on *Saturday the 6th of June next*, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the Company.

MANY MEMBERS.

May 19.



NEWEST FASHIONS!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,

which are all made of the best materials, and the newest fashions—which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce.

N. B. The Subscriber still continues to Manufacture Boots & Shoes, at his Old Stand in West York-street, nearly opposite the Indian King Tavern—where he will use every exertion to satisfy those that will favor him with their patronage.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

May 26.

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL will be received for Carding at **ARNOLD'S MILL,** at the following places, viz:

Stewart's (formerly Arnold's) Store, Gettysburg;

Gate-house, kept by Peter Little; John Barrett's Tavern, (formerly Harzell's);

Lefever's Tavern, (formerly Carpenter's);

Samuel Swope's Tavern, Bonaughtown; and

Abraham Reeve's Store, on Bonaughtown road.

The above places will be regularly attended every week during the season, Wool taken away, and Rolls returned. Be careful to leave name and directions to each bag or bundle. One pound of grease is required to every nine pounds of Wool. Persons leaving Wool at any of the above places, may rest assured that it will be done in the neatest and best manner.

Price of Carding, five cents, *cash*, per pound.

JAMES ARNOLD.
Arnold's Mill, May 19.

Reduction of Prices!

PATENT MEDICINES.

Viz. Bala's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, } At 50 cts.
British Oil, } per doz.
Anderson's Pills, &c.

Having been compared of genuine ingredients, and being the recipes adopted by the *Philadelphia College of Pharmacy*.

An extensive assortment of fresh and carefully selected Medicines, Paints, &c.

Are offered at low prices, which Merchants and Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine at.

J. B. 187, Market-street.
North 6th St., PHILADELPHIA.

POLITICAL.

"A PLAIN QUESTION.—As we are anxious to do Gen. Jackson and his administration justice in the full sense of the term, we beg to be informed by those who can inform us, in what way the interests of the nation will be advanced by the recall of Mr. BARBORN from England, and General HARRISON from Colombia? It will not be denied that the recall of these Ministers and sending out their successors, will be attended with an extra expense to the People, of at least \$40,000, and they certainly have a right to know for what reason they are called upon to pay this sum of money. These Ministers are both distinguished citizens, have been long in public life, and rendered valuable services to the nation. Both have been Senators in Congress, and Mr. Barbour Governor of Virginia. Their talents and integrity had been tried, and found fully adequate to these important stations. Their competency in every respect has not to our knowledge been questioned. They have but just entered upon the duties of their Missions—it is not pretended of course that they have been guilty of any negligence, or shown any want of capacity. Why are they recalled, and the nation subjected to the heavy expense of \$40,000? Let the People look at this."

[It is worthy of notice, that the Ministers to France and Spain have both been changed since the above paragraph was written—which will increase the sum wasted to more than \$80,000!]

The above statement of a plain question is taken from the *Burlington Free Press*. The question which it presents is one which must have occurred to many of our readers, and which we have ourselves tasked our own minds in vain for a solution of. It is one which it is impossible to answer satisfactorily, unless both querist and correspondent recognize the existence of fundamental rules of action for the Executive branch of this Government, which are not only not recognized by the Constitution of the land, but are directly repugnant to the spirit, and even in conflict with the letter of it. Before the querist can listen with patience to the only answer to this question which can be given to him, he must admit that the Constitution was not made for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the People, but to promote the personal interests of the few individual politicians who are, or may at any time be, in the ascendant in the Commonwealth: that its object was not so much to secure and perpetuate the union of the States, as to secure and perpetuate power in hands that have once got hold of it: that, practically speaking, Gen. JACKSON was not elected President of the United States, and Mr. VAN BUREN made his Prime Minister, to manage the public concerns for the advantage of the whole People, but for the gratification and aggrandizement of themselves and their personal and political friends and adherents.

Such a doctrine as this we maintain to be contrary to the genius of our Government.

Hitherto, it is well known, our Government has been administered upon different principles. Missions have been instituted abroad because the interest of the country called for them, and persons have been selected to fill them with a view to their qualifications, rather than to their particular political associations. And under this system the Government has thriven and prospered at home, and has acquired character and respect abroad.

The first inroad upon this system of preferring, in all appointments to office, the public interest to merely party considerations, was discovered, soon after the organization of a caucus party in both Houses of Congress, in the refusal of the Senate of the United States, at its late session, to confirm nominations to office, upon the general principle, for the first time acted upon in that body, that the interest of the country must yield to the interest of a party when it comes in conflict with them. By this dereliction of duty on the part of the Senate, a term of the Supreme Court had nearly been lost to the country—which, had it happened, had been but a faint prelude to the disastrous consequences which cannot but follow the sacrifice of the essential interests of the country to mere personal objects and political schemes.

We have said that it was at the last session of Congress that this principle of party government was first acted upon in the Senate: but it was not then for the first time acted there. For, the gentleman who now fills the Department of State, soon after he gained a seat in the Senate, surprised that honorable body by an avowal of it. In the case, if we remember right, of the appointment of a marshal for the West-

tern District of Pennsylvania. Up to that time, however, party questions might have silently influenced votes upon nominations, it was never seriously made a test whether a person nominated to the Senate for office had voted for A. or B. at a preceding election.—If exception was taken to him at all, it was to his character or his qualifications; and if he lacked these, though he had been as thorough-going as any of the lately "rewarded" partisans, he stood no chance in the Senate. So little countenance did that doctrine then receive, that the appointment of SOLOMON VAN RENSSLAER was made, about that time, by President MONROE, as if to vindicate the tolerant character of his Administration, in the teeth of the threat to bring down upon him "the irrepressible energies of the Democratic party," as we think the honorable Secretary of State then termed the caucus discipline which he had found so efficacious in his own State. The attempt which then failed, and utterly failed, to introduce the caucus discipline into the General Government, would have failed for ever, but for the accident of an election of President having devolved upon the House of Representatives, which afforded a favorable opportunity for rallying a majority against a common object of envy and dislike. Had Mr. ADAMS been known to the People as he is known to us, even as he was known to Congress, this could not have happened. But, under the excitement of disappointed hopes and vindictive feelings, a combination of all the disaffected was formed, to put down the Administration, right or wrong: they possessed themselves of the public press, and that press so abused the public ear by misrepresenting the real character of Mr. ADAMS, as to close it equally against the voice of truth and the suggestions of reason.

The first decisive disclosure of the policy of the present Administration was not less repugnant to the spirit of our Republican system.

For several days after the induction of the President to office, the Senate of the United States remained in session. The nominations by the President of his confidential advisers were no sooner communicated than confirmed. The Senate remained in session, awaiting the pleasure of the President, until informed by him that he had no further nominations to make. Yet the Senators had scarcely turned their backs upon Washington, than several appointments were made, *without* the advice and consent of the Senate, instead of *with* it; some of which, it is known, were determined on before the Senate adjourned, though withheld from that body. Indeed, one of the persons announced as having been appointed within three days after the adjournment of the Senate, wrote to his friends at home, from this city, under date of the *second of March*, a letter for publication, beginning as follows: "I have received and accepted the appointment of," &c. &c.

The Constitution, in the provision for filling vacancies in the recess of the Senate, certainly never contemplated the creation of vacancies for the purpose of thus filling them. It would be only extending the principle a little further than it has been already carried, to make all the officers of the Government the creatures of the President alone for the first year of the Presidency. This, it will be admitted, would be a contempt of one of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, and a total disregard of one of the most important barriers which it has erected against oppression and misuse.

To return, however, to the "plain question." The only defence of these changes of Ministers abroad, independently of the desire to gratify political friends, is founded on what appears to us to be one of the wildest notions that we have ever heard broached by a sensible man—for it was a sensible man who gravely suggested it to us. This notion, upon which the Counsellors of the Executive appear to have advised him to act, is, that with every change of the Executive, there should necessarily take place a change of all the officers of the Government holding responsible relations to the Executive: and, upon this principle, the recall of every Minister abroad, without regard to his services or qualifications, is not only justified but required. In defiance of those principles of economy by which this Administration was to be distinguished above all others, if we believed those who *electioneered* for it, a hundred thousand dollars of the public

money is to be cast into the Ocean, to establish a theory, the practical operation of which must be, without any redeeming advantage, to throw into utter confusion the diplomatic relations of the country.

That the Heads of Departments at home should be changed, on the accession to the Presidency of a citizen to whose election they have been opposed, is a position plausible enough, if not incontestable: for they should co-operate generally with the President, and should be able to act in general coincidence to his views without a sacrifice of the principles they had theretofore professed. It was upon this view of their duty, doubtless, that those citizens who composed the Cabinet Council of the late President withdrew from office with him. But this reasoning surely does not apply to Diplomatic Agents abroad, any more than to the rest of the Civil List, which is now undergoing expurgation on pretence of the same principle. Our Ministers to Foreign Nations hold no personal relations to the President. Their duty is prescribed by the Law of Nations, the Acts of Congress, and the instructions under those acts, which they are bound implicitly to obey. There is no soundness, then, in the theory which justifies these changes, as a matter of course, or of obligation.

If the theory on which these changes are justified will not bear examination, do they stand justified on other grounds? Is this systematic removal of diplomatic agents one of the "reforms," which, when no other excuse can be found for any outrage on propriety, are said to be required by "public sentiment?" Let us try that question before the People. What would you have said, if, after it was ascertained, on the 11th of February last, that General JACKSON was chosen President of the United States, the Chairman of the Finance Committee had risen in his place in their Hall, and presented a bill making appropriations for outfits, &c., for six Ministers Plenipotentiary, seven Charges des Affairs, and six Secretaries of Legation, to replace those now representing the United States abroad? We cannot tell what you or they would have said, but we know what both you and they would have thought. Your minds would have reverted to the clamor which was raised against the late Administration, and which filled the country from one end of it to the other, resounding to earth and echoing to the heavens, because of some two thousand dollars paid to one person as Special Messenger, and four or five thousand dollars outfit to another as Secretary of Legation—those themes of stump oratory and newspaper declamation: you would have summed up the amount pretended to have been thus mispent, and the expenditure of which was the main foundation of the charges of extravagance, wastefulness, corruption, &c. so lavishly effused during the late political contest, and you would have thought to yourselves, thus: Verily, whatever charges of this description may have been laid at the door of the late Administration, we begin to perceive, already, that the little finger of the new Administration will be heavier than the loins of the old one.

In a word, the question, why the Foreign Ministers are all to be replaced, can only be answered, by admitting that the interests of "the party" are, and of right ought to be, paramount to the interest of the whole country, and that the gratification of zealous or particularly servicable members of the same party is a sufficient argument for taking money from the pockets of the People to any amount whatever.

National Intelligencer.

Manufactures.—Rumors are set afloat, through the New York Evening Post, and other violent anti-tariff papers, that many of the New England manufacturing companies have fallen into difficulty, and are about winding up their concerns. The editor of the Post is of opinion that this failure of "the rich capitalists" will restore manufacturing to the hands of its legitimate owners and guardians. Who are they? Does he mean his English friends across the water? Manufacturing, in some of its important branches, cannot, in the present state of the world, be carried on, so as to be useful in either a national or individual point of view, without the possession of extensive capital. To congratulate the country, therefore, on the failure of its

capitalists engaged in manufacturing, is but to mock at its calamity, to insult its common sense. Whether there be any truth in the rumors of failure, we know not. We trust they are untrue. They may have originated in the wishes of their authors—in a desire to promote and prepare the country for the operation of the principles to be fostered by the new Administration. It is quite likely, too, that the eastern capitalists, foreseeing the effects of the reform about to take place with respect to the American System, are only putting in operation the retrenchment which prudence dictates as necessary to save them from the inevitable ruin that might ensue. Although, however, little or no actual loss may have taken place, and the capitalists may be congratulated on the foresight which has prevented it in their cases, there is but too much reason to fear that the home industry and consequent prosperity of the country are about to be exposed to greater peril than they have hitherto encountered.

Pittsburg Gazette.

THE CLOUDS THICKEN.

The friends of domestic manufactures, have, in the annexed paragraph from the *Charleston Mercury*, another evidence that they should bestir themselves.

"The advocates of monopoly and injustice may learn from it that southern rights and principles have by no means been abandoned in despair. Mild and temperate as our political horizon seems, it is the stillness of resolution, reserving its energies for the conflict, and not by any means the calmness of submission. The spirit of opposition to the tariff, however little it may be displayed for a time in our public prints is assuredly as much alive as ever in the hearts of our people. The time for its exhibition will soon arrive—and as surely as it does, the supporters of the tariff will find that the people of the south will not permit that odious system to be rivetted upon them, without one effort more to throw off the oppression."

The Clay System.—The organ of the present administration, the *Washington Telegraph*, applies this appellation to the policy which has been adopted for the protection and encouragement of American Manufactures. So far as that journal may be presumed to speak the sentiments of the administration, this connection of the system of protection with the name of the man, who appears to be the peculiar object of its dread and aversion, is sufficiently significant. When we see the American System denominated the *Clay system*, as it now is by the *Washington Telegraph*, it can only be regarded as the signal of hostility to the policy with which the interests and prosperity of the great body of the American people are indissolubly connected. But there is no necessity for inference in this case—open and avowed hostility to the cause of manufactures is now manifested in many of the administration prints in different quarters, where opposite sentiments heretofore prevailed. The friends of the cause will do well to prepare for the struggle which is approaching—a struggle which involves more important interests than they have yet been called upon to contend for.

Delaware Journ.

From Niles' Register of Saturday.

"We are satisfied that a *set* is about to take place to break down the whole protecting system. Many political movements to this effect have been made, or are making. Individuals who serve as *inliers*, and who lately favored that system, speak doubtfully upon it, or more boldly reprobate it. With the People, however, we think it is gaining strength; but if the political and moral influence of the country shall be brought to bear upon this great interest, will it be able to stand? We do not choose, just now, to enter into certain particulars that we may, at some future period, feel justified in stating; though we shall not descend to disgusting individualities.

"The whole affair is, that now is the time of trial between the *British* and the *Americans* for the supply of the American market, and the turning of the press, and many other things show that we shall either have a *manufacture a job bill* if it be possible to prevent it. This is the long and the short of the matter."

The New York American Marine Insurance Company, has recently made a dividend of 10% for the last six months.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE PATENTING OF LANDS.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That from & after the passage of this act, when any person or persons shall apply for a patent or patents, for any unpatented lands in this commonwealth, and it shall appear that by the provisions of the fourth section of the act, approved the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. 1816, entitled an act concerning the patenting of lands, the interest of the purchase money due to the commonwealth for such lands, is to be added to the principal, and the interest from that time calculated on the aggregate sum in the manner therein directed, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the land office, after having settled and ascertained the amount due to the commonwealth in the manner aforesaid, to deduct from such amount, one half of the amount of the interest which may have accrued upon the interest deducted as aforesaid: *Provided*, That in no case either of warrant, improvement or any other right, shall any interest be charged on the purchase money of any of the aforesaid land, for the time which elapsed between the 2d day of December, A. D. 1776, and the second day of December, 1783: *And Provided also*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be taken and construed to affect or interfere with any suit or suits which may or have been brought under the provisions of the several acts, "directing the recovery of the principal and interest due to the commonwealth, from persons holding lands by virtue of locations, or other office titles issued from or under the proprietary government, and for other purposes," so far as regards the collection of the principal and interest due upon the same ascertained as is hereinbefore directed, the deduction aforesaid being made.

Sect. 2. Be it enacted, &c. That where the amount found due as aforesaid, shall not be paid and discharged, the person or persons applying for the patent, shall, before the issuing of the same, execute a mortgage to the governor of the commonwealth, to secure the payment of the aggregate of the arrears of purchase money, and interest due, in six annual instalments, which said aggregate sum and payments shall be distinctly endorsed, or certified upon the back of the patent; and the said payment shall be recoverable at the suit of the commonwealth, by scire facias, as the same becomes due. *Provided*, That the provisions of this section, and of the first section, and all the other provisions of this, shall extend as fully to the seventeen townships in the county of Luzerne and Bradford, as to any other part or portion of the state.

Sect. 3. Be it enacted, &c. That such patent and certificates thereon, shall be recorded in the recorder's office in the county, or counties, in which the lands described in said patent are situate, in books to be provided by the recorder of deeds in the several counties, at the expense of the proper county, at the same rate of fees allowed for recording deeds and exemplifications of the same, and shall be evidence, as well in courts of justice, as elsewhere: And if such patents with the certificates thereon, shall not be delivered at the proper office, that the same may be recorded, within six months from the date thereof, the said patents shall be void: *Provided*, That in such cases, new patents may afterwards be issued upon the payment of the money due thereon, and interest to the date of the patent.

Sect. 4. Be it enacted, &c. That the recorder of deeds of the proper county, in whose office patents and certificates thereon shall have been recorded, agreeably to the provisions of the third section of this act, shall upon application to him for that purpose made, record or certify on the margin of the record, previously made, of such patent and certificates thereon, the receipt of such endorsement of partial or total payments, given or made by the secretary of the land office, which record and exemplification of the same, shall be prima facie evidence of such payment.

Sect. 5. And be it enacted, &c. That patents may issue agreeably to the provision of this act, to any trustee or trustees, or guardian or guardians of minors, duly appointed by any court in this commonwealth, or to any executor or executors, administrator or administrators, in whom the power of selling and disposing of the lands so to be patented, is or shall be vested, in trust, nevertheless, to and for the use of the person or persons legally entitled to the same.

Sect. 6. Be it enacted, &c. That in all cases where the moneys due for the patenting of lands, have been secured by mortgage, or otherwise, to the commonwealth, and the whole, or any part thereof, unpaid, the secretary of the land office shall, upon the request of any patentee, or other persons interested, and outender of the money deduct from the amount due to the commonwealth, a sum equal to one half of the additional or increased amount of interest caused by the operation of the provision in rela-

tion to interest, contained in the fourth section of the aforesaid act, entitled "An act concerning the patenting of lands." *Sect. 7. Be it enacted, &c.* That if any Connecticut settler, within any of the seventeen townships formerly in the county of Luzerne, now the counties of Luzerne and Bradford, his, her or their legal representatives, by neglect or otherwise, shall have omitted to get so much of his, her or their patent or patents, recorded in the proper county, as was required where patents issued, without the payment of the purchase money, but shall within six months from the passing of this act, pay the whole of the principal and interest due on the land, for which said patents issued, or shall within the said six months have the said patent recorded in the proper county, then, and in such cases, the said patents shall be good and valid, but not otherwise.

Sect. 8. Be it enacted, &c. That the benefit of the provisions of this act shall only extend to such persons as comply with the said provisions within two years from its passage: *Provided*, That the provisions of the foregoing act shall not be considered to extend to any lands situate north and west of the rivers Ohio, Allegheny and Conowango creek, or to affect any laws relative thereto.

Sect. 9. Be it enacted, &c. That so much of any former act or acts of assembly, as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

A CARD.

I. & J. BAUGHER,
GRATEFUL for the many favors received from a generous Public, since their connexion in business, would inform their numerous Friends, and the Public generally, that the FIRM, under that name, was DISSOLVED, by limitation, on the 21st of last March—and, at the same time, request those who know themselves indebted by Bond, Note, or Book Account, to come forward, without delay, for settlement and liquidation—as they are extremely anxious to have their Books closed.—The name of the late Firm will be used in the transaction of all business relative to the settlement of the concern.

AGAIN!
THE Subscribers most respectfully inform the Public, that they have again associated themselves in Business, under the FIRM of
BAUGHER & CO.
And offer them an Extensive and well-assorted Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Saddlery, Cutlery, LIQUORS, Bar and Cast IRON, PAINTS, OILS,

And perhaps as great a variety of other articles connected with their business, as will be found in any Retail Store in the country—and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. Purchasers are particularly invited to call and examine their Goods, and learn their prices—which, they flatter themselves, will be pleasing.

Almost all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the highest prices, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

The Public's very humble servants,
ISAAC BAUGHER,
JOSEPH BAUGHER.
Emmitsburg, Md. May 19. 41

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber, living in Mountpleasant township, on Saturday night last.
A BLACK MARE COLE,
two years old—with a star in the forehead, and white on the left fore and hind feet.

Any person taking her up, and giving me information, shall be liberally rewarded, and all expenses paid.
GARRET COWNOVER.
May 19. 31

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Property,
IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains 20 ACRES of LAND in good order, well fenced—on which are situated a two-story HOUSE formerly occupied as a Tavern, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for \$150. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, Trustee.
May 19. 41

PRINTING, of every description, promptly executed at this Office.

New Goods.

BT. GILBERT,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assortment of GOODS, consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Queensware—
which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Court-house.
Gettysburg, May 19. 41

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL will be received for Carding at
ARNOLD'S MILL,
at the following places, viz:
Stewart's (formerly Arnold's) Store, Gettysburg;
Gate-house, kept by Peter Little; John Barrett's Tavern, (formerly Hartzell's);
Lefever's Tavern, (formerly Carpenter's);
Samuel Swope's Tavern, Bonaughtown; and
Abraham Reeve's Store, on Bonaughtown road.

The above places will be regularly attended every week during the season, Wool taken away, and Rolls returned. Be careful to leave name and directions to each bag or bundle. One pound of grease is required to every nine pounds of Wool. Persons leaving Wool at any of the above places, may rest assured that it will be done in the neatest and best manner.
Price of Carding, five cents, cash, per pound.

JAMES ARNOLD.
Arnold's Mill, May 19. 31

Reduction of Prices!

PATENT MEDICINES,
Viz. Batenian's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Anderson's Pills, &c. } At 50 cts. per doz.

Warranted best quality, having been carefully prepared of genuine ingredients, according to the recipes adopted by the "Philadelphia College of Pharmacy."

Also—an extensive assortment of fresh and carefully selected

Medicines, Paints, &c.
Are offered at very low prices, which Merchants and Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine at
NO. 107, Market-street,
North side below 3d, PHILADELPHIA.
May 19. 31

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

Valuable Medicines.

LEE'S Famous Antibilious Pills, 25 and 50 cts. per box, in tin boxes. The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons of every situation and every age.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetter, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific—An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhoea.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops—Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water—A certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Jodyne Elixir—For the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster—For removing and destroying corns.

"The above highly approved medicines are sold by J. HERSH, Jr. P. M. Gettysburg, who has just received a fresh supply.

Caution.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, (J. Hersh, Jr., late Michael Lee & Co.) Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.
May 19. 31

Gettysburg Troop!

THE meeting intended to be held on the 30th inst. has been postponed until further orders.
WM. MCGAUGHY, Capt.
May 19. 31

Rochdale Factory.

THE Subscribers return thanks to their Friends and the Public for their very liberal encouragement heretofore—and hope, by a continued exertion to please, to be able to give general satisfaction. For the convenience of those at a distance, WOOL to be CARDED, or Manufactured into
Cloth, Cassinet, Blanketing, &c. will be received at the following places, viz.:—At the house of Francis Spalding, Monocacy Bridge; Sebastian Sultzer's, Taneytown; Abraham Null's Mill, Monocacy; Sterling Galt's, Piney Creek; Black's Mill, Rock Creek; Mr. Black's, Two Taverns; James Gourley's, Gettysburg; and Christian Harbaugh's, Harbaugh's Valley: where it will be called for, once in two weeks, and returned when finished—commencing on the third Monday of May.

To prevent mistakes, written directions must be attached to all work left at any of the above places. Price of Carding, 5 cents, cash, per pound.

WM. GREASON & SON.
May 5. 31

CONOWAGO

Woollen Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and former customers for past favors, and informs them and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the **Manufacturing Business,** in all its various branches, at the old stand, in Franklin township—where he is prepared to execute all orders on reasonable terms.

Wool, Cloth, &c. will be received at the following places, viz.:—Wm. Gillespie's Tavern, Gettysburg; Isaac Miller's, tanner, in Straban township; Jacob Grass' Tavern, Hunterstown; and at Wm. Wertz's Tavern—once every two weeks, on Thursday, commencing on the 14th of May—and returned as soon as finished.

He hopes, from his long experience, and his own personal attention, to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT MORRISON.
May 5. 41

DAVID HEAGY,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop in West York street, where he intends having the
MOST FASHIONABLE & NEATEST WORK
made, and finished in the best manner. He also intends keeping constantly on hand, different kinds of

FURNITURE

ready made—which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any in the place—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

All kinds of Country Produce and LUMBER, will be taken in exchange for Furniture—and the highest price given.

As it is well known he is prepared for making

COFFINS,

a particular notice is deemed unnecessary at this time.

He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to receive further favors.
March 24. 41

NOTICE.

THE Notes given at the Vendue of the effects of JACOB RUMMEL, deceased, have become due. Those, therefore, who know themselves to be indebted in this way, or by Book Account, are desired to pay the same without delay—as further indulgence cannot be given.
G. COWNOVER, Adm'r.
May 12. 31

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of J. J. MASON, late of Menallen township, deceased, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to make payment to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of July next: and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, legally authenticated, for settlement.
JAMES MAJOR, Adm'r.
May 12. 41

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Doct. THOMAS B. CONNAN, late of Menallen township, deceased, are desired to call and settle the same on or before the 1st of July next; and those who have claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, before that day.
C. F. KEENER, Adm'r.
May 12. 41

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have rented from the Rev. D. Pfoutz, the Establishment, formerly known as "KEAGY'S FACTORY," on Middle-Creek—where they will Manufacture Wool into
Cloths, Cassinets, Linseys & Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory will be put into complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done with the greatest promptitude, and in the neatest manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received at the following places, after the 10th of May, viz.:

Mr. Ash's Tavern, and Mr. Camp's Store, in Gettysburg; Mr. Swope's Tavern, in Bonaughtown; Mr. Black's at the Two Taverns; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; David Bicker's Mill, on Middle-creek; Mr. Flaut's Store, in Priscillaville; John Eicker's Mill, on Tom's-creek; Joshua Delaplaine's Tavern near Taney-Town; D. Sell's Mill, on Monocacy; Crab's Mill, on Tom's-creek; and at Isaac Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg—Where they will attend once every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding, 5 cents, cash, per lb.
SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID PFOUTZ, Jr.
April 14. 41

Drawing on the 3d of June.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 28.

Maryland State Lottery,

No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the **ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,**

by which the holder of two Tickets, or two shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three—and in same proportion for any greater quantity—No prize less than Four Dollars.—The Drawing is fixed for the 3d JUNE, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 10,000 DOLLARS!

BRILLIANT LIST:

1 prize of \$10,000	is \$10,000
1 " 2,000	is 2,000
2 " 1,000	is 2,000
2 " 500	is 1,000
10 " 100	is 1,000
20 " 50	is 1,000
30 " 20	is 1,000
100 " 10	is 1,000
200 " 5	is 1,000
1000 " 4	is 40,000

10386 prizes, amounting to \$60,000

Not One Blank to a Prize—The whole payable in CASH, and which, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets, \$4 | Quarters, \$1 00
Halves, 2 | Eighths, 50

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at
COHEN'S OFFICE

No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore, Where the two great Capital prizes of One Hundred Thousand Dollars each were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

The Register, containing the official list, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.

Baltimore, April 28. 41

Wanted Immediately,

TWO APPRENTICES
TO THE
COACHSMITH Business.
JOHN B. CLARK.
Gettysburg, May 12. 31

Wanted Immediately,

4 OR 5 JOURNEMEN
CARPENTERS.

TO whom generous wages and constant employment will be given.
NICHOLAS PEARSE.
Chambersburg, May 12. 31

DR. SMITH,

AS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. FOSTER, in West York-street—where he has at all times been consulted on Professional Business. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in SURGERY can be exhibited.

THE SENTINEL.

The Editor of the Compiler refers us to some remarks by the Rev. J. LELAND, relative to the Sabbath, which he has published. We are just as much opposed to an established Church, as the Editor of the Compiler can be—and would go as far as he possibly could, in opposition to it. So that his reference to that paragraph is without effect.

Mr. Lefever says—"If Christians are bound to keep every seventh day as a Sabbath, we must ask him what is to become of those who may live on the northern and southern parts of the earth—where one day or one night is as long as several months in our latitude?" This is a most absurd argument, and shows to what trifling expedients the enemies of the Sabbath resort. Does the mere fact of the deprivation of the light of the sun, check all devotion and worship of the Deity? Are there no regular hours for sleep and for labor, as in countries where light and darkness are more equalized? Do they remain torpid for several months—and then, in turn, for several months, appropriate no time for relaxation? An affirmative answer to these questions would just be as absurd, as to say that because there was continued light or continued darkness for several months, 24 hours out of 168 could not be set apart as "holy to the Lord." The very term "month," which he uses, implies that they have weeks, and days:—then what is to prevent the setting apart of one day out of seven as a Sabbath?

Of the same flimsy character, is Mr. Leland's pretext of the day beginning 12 hours at one place before it does at another: and the same argument will apply to it.

The Editor of the Compiler calls upon us to prove, that "The Reformer" is a "Deistical periodical." There are some things so plain, as to need no additional evidence to impress a belief of their reality; and of this nature is the character of "The Reformer." If it opens a battery of scoff and ridicule upon those things, which the conscientious Christian holds sacred: and if it advocates principles which impair the good order and stability of society (as most assuredly all experience testifies, the abrogation of the Sabbath does):—then we do conceive ourselves not in error, in charging it with "inculcating doctrines diametrically opposed to those of the Gospel." We have no file of that "periodical" to refer to—it is unnecessary.

The doctrines of the "Reformer," which the Editor of the Compiler is so sedulously endeavoring to inculcate here, it appears by the following paragraph, are having their effect in Lancaster county. All the mighty efforts which are now making in the world, to advance the kingdom of our Saviour, are attacked by these modern Reformers, as attempts to destroy the liberties of the people; and even the Editor of the "Republican Compiler" calls those persons "religious zealots and bigots," who are conscientiously using their feeble means to advance the interests of Religion & Morality.—The great works of Christian philanthropy have always met with opposition—but, like the surge-repelling rock, the waves of scoffing and infidelity, beat against them in vain.

Signs of the times.—At a large meeting of the people of Lancaster county, Pa. in reference to (what is called,) a free system of Religion, after the reception of a long address, the following resolution, amongst others, was adopted:

"Resolved, That in future we will admit into our House of Religious Worship, no Minister as a Preacher, who is a member of any Theological Seminary; or with our knowledge a member of a Bible Society; or a patron of any so named, Religious Newspaper, Magazine, or of a Sunday School; or moreover a member of any other society of this sort;—as we believe that all these Societies are connected with an association dangerous to our Republic."

Extract.—"The Sabbath was set apart for the spiritual use and benefit of man."

The following paragraphs are extracted from an able review of Senator Johnson's Report, on the Sabbath Mail question.

"The Sabbath is the wall of partition between Christian and heathen lands; the sun which enlightens the one, while all without is the region of the shadow of death. The enemies of revelation revile the Sabbath, as a day subservient to superstition and the clergy; but let them turn their backs on its hated light, and go where its glimmerings do not reach, and every where they will witness the ignorance of the multitude, and the uncontrolled despotism of an idol priesthood. Idolatry has retreated before the hated light of holy time, and now lies in ambush, waiting to return, whenever it shall be extinguished.—The enemies of revelation and the Sabbath are in fact the pioneers of idolatry, with all its abominable superstitions, impurities, and blood."

"When the Sabbath was abolished in France, the Mighty God whose being they had denied, and whose worship they abolished, stood aloof, and gave them up; and a scene of proscription, and assassination, and desolation ensued, unparalleled in the annals of the civilized world. In the city of Paris there were in 1803, eight hundred suicides and murders. Among the criminals executed there were seven fathers who had poisoned their children, ten husbands who had murdered their wives, six wives who had poisoned their husbands, and fifteen children who had destroyed their parents. If our men of wealth desire the scenes of revolutionary France to be acted over, let them obliterate the Sabbath, and propagate infidelity, and from the vasty deep, call up the demons of blood, and they will come."

"From the moral efficacy of the Sabbath, as illustrated by facts, we are authorized to infer the universality and perpetuity of its obligations. It is one of the ten commands, which epitomize the whole duty of man to God, and to his neighbor; the practical expression, in worship and relative duties, of that love which is called the fulfilling of the law. It was 'made' or instituted for man 'in the beginning.'—It might just as well be pretended that the world was not created, as that the Sabbath was not instituted, till the time of Moses. And it is no more an appendage of Judaism, than is the worship of God, or the love of our neighbor. It is, in its nature, (the particular day only in the seven excepted) a moral and not a positive institution. It results from the nature of God that he should be worshipped; and from the nature of man, that he should one day in seven enjoy rest, and pay to God his adoration, and be instructed in his duty.—There is in the constitution of the human mind and body, and in the nature of God's moral government, as real, as universal, and as permanent a necessity for the Sabbath, as there is for marriage, obedience to parents, or for truth and moral honesty. Nay, the fourth commandment is more important than either of the nine, as it is that alone which secures to the government of God an effectual administration.

The change of the day from the seventh to the first, (of which we cannot now speak) no more abolishes the obligation to keep holy a seventh part of time, than it changes the nature of God or man. To God worship is still due, & man needs instruction & rest one day in seven. The reasons, therefore, which ever existed for the institution of the Sabbath, exist still, and will for ever exist, while the character of God, and the capacity and character of man remain."

THE AFFAIR OF PORT MAHON.

A friend has favored us with the following copy of a communication from Captain Downes, of the Java, to Mr. Brown, our minister at Paris, relative to the occurrences at Port Mahon in the Island of Minorca. Miss Jour.

U. STATES FRIGATE JAVAS.

Toulon, March 13, 1829.

Sir, Having seen in the Toulon newspaper what purports to be an account of the affray that occurred at Mahon, between the French and American sailors, on the evening of the 15th of February, in which Lieut. Mesnard, of the French brig Faune, was killed, and this account being altogether incorrect, and calculated to reflect discredit on the character of the American officers, then at Mahon, I have thought it a duty I owed myself, as well as the service in general, to give you a statement of the circumstances as they have come to my knowledge, and I can with confidence appeal to the government of Minorca, and other authorities at Mahon, (as far as they are acquainted with the circumstances,) for the correctness of my statement. I should not make this statement, was it not that in the account published in the French paper, it is stated, that "these events have raised a commotion (the Americans) in the nation of the Mahones, and the inhabitants of Villa Carlos, (George Town), who assured the authorities of the town-

try that in no instance were the French the aggressors."

On the 25th January last, about one hundred men belonging to the Java, were on shore. During the evening there was a fight between them and the French sailors belonging to the Corvette Pomone, and the brig Faune, in which several of my men were severely wounded, two of them dangerously so. Upon that occasion, the Governor of Minorca issued an order, dated 26th Jan. 1829, addressed to the Consuls, with a request that they would communicate the same to the commanders of public vessels in port, directing that all seamen on shore should retire on board at sunset. In compliance with that order, the American seamen were kept on board their ships until the 13th February, when I obtained the consent of the Governor for them to visit the shore during the eight succeeding days. The French on the contrary appeared to take no notice of the order, but their seamen continued to visit the shore, constantly, at night, and generally armed with swords.—Within a week subsequent to the affray of the 25th Jan. above alluded to, at my request, (made through our Consul, Mr. Ladice,) the Governor of Minorca proposed to the French Consul, residing at Mahon, with a view to prevent the sailors of different nations from meeting on shore, that the French sailors should be allowed a certain number of days (say ten) to visit the shore, and that afterwards the Americans should come on shore, and so on alternately.—The Governor informed me that the French Consul declined making any such arrangement; to which circumstance we must attribute the unfortunate affair of the 15th February.

I will now state the circumstances of the case, confining myself to the evening of the 15th Feb. Lieut. Mesnard, with several of his men, had taken into custody a man belonging to this ship, and was dragging him along Castle street, (the general place of resort for sailors,) with the declared object of taking him before the Governor, but for what purpose I have not been able to learn; the man was severely beaten, and his cries of murder brought several of his shipmates to his rescue, and in the affray which ensued, the French lieutenant received a blow on the head, which fractured his skull and terminated his existence.

A man belonging to the Java was passing peaceably along the street, (in George Town) alone, when he was met by several French sailors, one of whom drew his sword, and run him through the body, of which wound he died the following morning; the poor fellow states that the attack was entirely unexpected, as they did not speak to him; several other men belonging to the Java, were found alone, and horribly mangled by the French sailors. I am happy to say, however, that only one has died of his wounds.

The excitement against the officers and crew of the Java at this place is very great, and I am sorry to say, that this hostile spirit does not appear to be confined to the seamen, but even extends to the officers. I however do not believe that the superior officers are so illiberal as to charge to the officers of the Java, acts committed by a parcel of riotous, drunken sailors on shore, where the officers of course were not with them, and consequently could not prevent the riot. The only circumstance which could lead me to suppose that this hostile feeling extended to the superior officers, is the fact that the French commanding officer in this port, did not, upon my arrival, send a boat to inquire if I was in want of any thing, and with an offer of his services, which is always customary even in a foreign port. In this instance, (to say the least,) it bears a most unfriendly aspect.

If a French frigate were to arrive in one of our ports, where we had some twenty ships of war lying, and should remain there ten days, and the American officers should take no notice whatever of her during that time, I ask, what would the French say? This is precisely my situation here.

I am given to understand that it would not be prudent to allow my officers to land at Toulon, as it is more than probable that they would be assassinated.

I have made this statement to you, under the impression that you will receive a communication, on the subject of the affray at Mahon, from the French Government, and that my statement would be acceptable to you.

I am now waiting the arrival of our agent, Mr. McCall. I shall sail for Mahon immediately upon his arrival.

I will mention also, that two men belonging to the Java, were sentenced as having been present when the French Lieut. was killed, and having been demanded of me by the Governor were given up to the civil authorities.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. (Signed) JOHN DOWNES.

To His Excellency, James Brown, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c. St. Louis, Mo.

Counterfeit Mexican Dollars are in circulation all over the country.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Connected with the balance of power, we find the following paragraph, in which there is a pretty distinct intimation, that the Duke of Wellington does not feel disposed to suffer Russia to strengthen herself by a separate and independent alliance with Prussia.—We allude to the following:—

"Gen. Guilleminot is said to have been ordered to Constantinople to co-operate with the Hon. Mr. Gordon, in order to induce the Porte to agree to the provisions of a new Protocol, which it is re-asserted has been agreed to at London, and which extends the limits of Greece to the Gulphs of Arta and Volo. On the other hand, it was reported at Naples that Mr. Stratford Canning would go alone to Constantinople, and remain there whether the Porte acceded to the new resolutions of the Allied Powers or not. It is stated, on the authority of accounts received from Paris, that the Duke of Wellington and the Austrian Government have made another formal representation to the Cabinet of Berlin, that they will not suffer a treaty of alliance between Russia and Prussia on the subject of Turkey.—The Prussian Government has replied that it does not intend to form any such alliance, and that the treaty which does exist, is of a private nature, not calculated to offend either England or Austria. It appears from the Paris letters and papers that the best understanding exists between the English and French Governments with respect to affairs in the East, and the Prince de Polignac is said to have received full powers to arrange whatever line of policy may be deemed proper towards Russia with the Duke of Wellington, who has frequent communications with the French monarch."

PORTUGAL.

A letter from Lisbon of the 11th inst., in addition to the horrible details respecting the cruelties committed in the dungeons, which continued to be crowded with victims, and the arrests of all classes, states, that the agitation among all classes, is such, that if two Brazilian frigates approached either Lisbon or Oporto, a revolution would immediately be effected, and the usurper be banished. An order was issued on the 11th, prohibiting the departure of vessels for the Azores and Madeira. The expedition designed against Terceira was still in the Tagus. Great damage had been caused by inundations of the river, the banks of which were still overflowed, and the most serious disasters were anticipated to the harvest.—Twenty six persons of rank and property were lying under sentence of death at Oporto.

The situation of the country becomes worse and worse, and as one of the letters says, "Either an end must be put to the present state of things, or this small kingdom must cease to exist." There is evident alarm on the part of the Government, and an inference is drawn from its anxiety to get as much specie as possible, that the possibility of flight begins to be contemplated.—It is even rumored that in the event of Don Miguel's being unable to retain the regal powers, he would prefer seeing the kingdom re-annexed to the kingdom of Spain, to its remaining a separate State under any other member of the House of Braganza. The great European powers would not permit any such junction. Spain and Portugal must remain separate and independent States.

We conclude this article by an extract from one of the letters, and we are assured that the picture is not overcharged, or too deeply colored.

"Trade in this country is entirely at a stand. The shop-keepers even shut up their shops, nobody buys their commodities, and bankruptcies are numerous. At Oporto, a celebrated house, known to all the mercantile world, has failed.

"Sequestrations are another of the plagues of Egypt with which this devoted country is scourged. According to the system of justice pursued by the Janissaries of Don Miguel, all the magistrates and harpies of the law who are engaged in these sequestrations derive their emoluments from the sequestrated estates, so that they no sooner get into a house than they begin to rob and plunder without restraint. The property is sold to the friends of these people for an inadequate price; so that, though the individuals are ruined, the government is not much benefited by this branch of public rapine.

"The banks of the Tagus are still overflowed, and threaten to add famine to the other calamities of Don Miguel."

Some of the French papers recently received, encourage the idea that the Persians may yet endeavor to make a stand against the encroachments of Russia, and enter the field for the purpose of regaining their lost possessions. Such an attempt at this moment might prove successful, should the Persians unite under capable and experienced leaders, as it would be impossible for Russia to detach her forces, on

the march to Turkey, any thing like an adequate number of men to subdue a nation determined to be free.—The present Shah, a despotic ruler of Persia, has given every indication of imbecility in the administration of his government, and there is no one instance more striking in this characteristic than his tame submission to all the grasping and unjust demands of Russia at the close of the late war.

The assassination of the Russian Ambassador and suite at Teheran, is now ascertained to have been occasioned by the hatred of the Persians, in consequence of the exactions made by the Shah to pay the amount of the contribution imposed by Russia at the conclusion of the late Peace, and such is said to be the rage of the Persians, notwithstanding their habits of submission to despotic authority, that they are clamorous for war with Russia.

The Persians accuse their Government, and justly too, of having basely abandoned the Turks, who are of the same religious faith, and of having lost the best opportunity of throwing off the ignominious Russian yoke. The Shah, it is thought, will find it difficult to resist the popular feeling; and should he be compelled to submit to the unanimous voice of the nation, the most important results must necessarily follow any diversion of the Russian forces from their original destination, to attempt the re-conquest of Persia.

The Journal du Commerce of the 13th April, contains the two following articles.

BRUSSELS, 15th April.—A report is this moment circulating that the English fleet has broken the blockade of the Dardanelles, destroyed the Russian fleet, and supplied Constantinople with provisions. (Courier des pays-Bas.)

The report at the Exchange, which was circulated at Paris, that Admiral Malcolm had entered the Black Sea, is confirmed, it is said, by an English Courier who arrived here yesterday.

(Journal de la Belgique.) The Paris dates per the Napoleon Advertiser, were to the 20th April, and no mention of the above reports, or facts are to be found in the London papers.

VIOLATION OF THE GRAVE.

Much excitement has recently existed in Springfield (Mass.) and its vicinity on the subject of exhumation of the dead, for purposes of dissection.—It proceeded to such an extent, that some families, it was stated in the course of the debate last Winter in the House of Representatives, had been known to refuse to inter their deceased friends in the usual places of deposit, and had kept them in or about their dwellings. Boston Patriot.

The Congressional election has terminated in Virginia. The representatives are the same as last year, with four exceptions, to wit: Richard Coke, jr. Robert B. Craig, Philip Doddridge, and I. T. Bouldin, have been elected in the places of Burwell Bassett, John Floyd, Isaac Lefler, and John Randolph.

"Lo! the Poor Indian!"—With the change of administration, the protection of the poor Georgia Indians, which has hitherto been afforded by the General Government, has been withdrawn. The Georgia papers announce with exultation, that "the President has recognized, in its full extent, the doctrine contended for by Georgia, that the Cherokee Indians cannot be suffered to erect a government for themselves within the bounds of a sovereign state; and that Georgia has a perfect right to extend her municipal rights over them." Thus these last remnants of the noble race who linger amongst us, in their poverty and crushed spirits the living monuments of the white man's wrongs, are at last to be driven from their homes, and the tombs of their ancestors, to the wilds far in the West.—What a contrast between this inhuman decision, and the noble, philanthropic and manly message of the late executive, when in 1826, the Georgians with their madcap governor, undertook not only to trample the Indians into the earth, but to beard the Government.—But times have changed, and who is there now to mourn for Logan?—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Education in Greece.—A public meeting has been called in New York, to promote education in Greece. We have been favored with a circular on the subject. No man can be indifferent to the cause of education, in a land once the land of scholars; but he cannot consistently contribute to such an object

try, the existence of which depends upon the diffusion of knowledge. In Rhode Island, especially, we cannot but feel exclusive upon this subject. We have just begun the experiment of free schools. Its success depends upon an uncertain revenue. If there is a dollar to be spared in this state to war with education, it ought not to be diverted from the children of our own soil.—Prov. Am.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, JUNE 3.

The heat of the weather, for a week past, has been almost unprecedented at so early a period of the season. The mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer, has been from 80 to 90 daily, and we believe above the latter. It rose to 93, in the shade, on Friday last, in Baltimore.

The Editor of the "Compiler" is in error this morning, when he says that we delayed our paper for the "express purpose" of replying to what he might say. Was it not delayed, when there was no subject in dispute, Mr. Editor? How then can we be correctly charged with now delaying it, to answer what might appear in the "Compiler"? It is an assertion worthy of its author.

The Editor of the Compiler is informed, in answer to his interrogatories of this morning, that the 'Sentinel' will be published whenever its Editor deems most convenient: that the Editor of the 'Compiler' may, by sending at any time after the 'Sentinel' is printed, receive it: and that he may "treat" us as it may please him to do. But whether he may be able to earn a "courtous and gentlemanly" character, is rather problematical, after what he has done.

We are glad to find that Mr. Lefever is disposed to cease the dispute upon the obligation of the Sabbath. We can feel any thing else than gratification in seeing the disorganizing sentiments which he has published, continued—we therefore cheerfully agree to an armistice upon that subject.

The announcement of the removal of Mr. ELLMAKER from the office of Attorney General of this State, and the appointment of Mr. BALDWIN, it appears, is premature—the former gentleman still continuing to discharge the duties of the office. There is no doubt, however, of its having been offered to the latter.

The last Lancaster Journal says, the reports of damage (which we published last week) by lightning, in the late storm in that county, were exaggerated—not more than three barns having been destroyed by lightning.

HARRISBURG, (Pa.) May 23.

Pennsylvania Canal.—The water was let into the canal, about nine miles above this place, in the beginning of the present week. In passing through the Narrows, at the foot of the Kittatinny mountain, it leaked in every quarter so much that we understand it will have to be planked, at least one mile, before the Canal can be rendered navigable above Middletown.

LOAN.—\$270,000 have been borrowed by the State, for the Canal fund, from some of the Banks in Philadelphia, viz.: \$100,000 from Stephen Girard—\$50,000 from the Mechanics' Bank—\$100,000 from the Bank of Pa.—and \$50,000 from the Philadelphia Bank.

GOVERNOR HUSTON. Some light begins to dawn upon the mysterious circumstances attending this gentleman's resignation; an account of which and of his subsequent voluntary exile to the wilds of Arkansas, we have heretofore published. The Orleans Argus contains the following notice of the case:

"**Tennessee.**—We understand that this State has been put into a terrible uproar, on account of the conduct of Gov. HUSTON. It appears, that the Governor, disappointed in not receiving a position with a young lady of respectable family, whom he married about three months ago, or from some other motive, had publicly calumniated and defamed his wife—at which the sovereign people were so indignant, that they burnt the Governor in effigy in several places. At Nashville the troops were called out to prevent a similar execution. The Governor, we understand, finding himself become so unpopular, had resigned; and, it is said, is on his way to Mexico."

On this subject we find the following paragraph in the last Richmond Enquirer.

"The necessity of arresting further cruel misrepresentations may draw forth a more particular account of the late unpleasant events touching Gov. Houston—but in the mean time it may be briefly stated, that in an unhappy hour his judgment became shaken on her throne (to which circumstance he probably alludes, when he refers to "questionable authority" by which he might be supposed to hold his office)—then this gallant and generous man became the victim of a vague, most unfounded and unjust suspicion; the innocent and amiable object returned to the parental roof—no sort of violence was used, as has been falsely reported—the governor resigned his office—and has retired among the Cherokees, West of the Mississippi, one of whose Chiefs is his old and ardent friend."

In part of our last week's impression, Gov. Houston was said to be about 25 years old. This was a typographical error. It should read 35. *Fil. Rec.*

Gold.—It is stated in the Cheraw, (S. C.) "*Radical*," that at a boat launch in that place, on the 2d ult. a solid lump of North Carolina Gold, moulded somewhat in the shape of a man, in an erect posture, was exhibited on the deck of the said boat to the wishful eyes of a large number of spectators. The rich mass is said to weigh one hundred and thirty-eight pounds, worth about thirty-five thousand dollars! The whole was taken from a mine in Montgomery county, and the owner was several years in gathering the small particles of which the mass is composed.

Gen. Lafayette has requested the Selectmen of Charlestown, Massachusetts, to send him a hoghead of earth, from the battle ground on Bunker Hill, which is to be placed over his body after his decease, and it is now ready to be shipped, accompanied by a certificate of the oldest soldiers in that town.

Colombia and Peru.—The war between these Sister Republics has been of short duration. A battle was fought on the 27th February between the contending armies, near Guayaquil, in Colombia, in which 4000 men, under the command of Gen. Urdaneta, defeated 3000 of the Peruvians, who immediately sued for a peace.

Patty Cannon, who was imprisoned on account of her supposed connexion with the murder of the persons who were recently discovered in Sussex county, Delaware, died in the Jail of that county on the 11th ult.

We learn by the National Journal, that William Elliott, for several years an efficient Clerk in the Patent Office, "a gentleman well known and esteemed for his scientific acquirements," has been dismissed. He advertises his furniture, scientific instruments, cabinet of minerals, &c. for sale at auction. The silly man of science! he thought he might think as he pleased. He knew nothing of the science of politics, which must have its instruments also.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOHN RIDDLE, Esq. is a candidate to represent the territory of Michigan. It is a little remarkable, that in three different contests with Mr. Ewing, the party vote of that extensive Territory, should have varied only twenty. In the first contest, Mr. Riddle was defeated by 28—in the second by fourteen, and in the third by 4 votes. This is the fourth contest between the same men.

At a **Ladies' Fair** lately held in Roxbury, Mass. 500 tickets were sold at one shilling each. Among the wonders which the bright eyes accomplished, they induced one man to pay ten dollars for a slice of cake, and another five for a ginger bread heart.

From the *Detroit Gazette* of May 31.

Salt Springs on Grand River.—We have long known that the Indians have manufactured salt for their own consumption, at Grand River of Lake Michigan, but did not know that the water was to be found in such quantity as to warrant the establishment of the manufacture upon an extensive scale. From the information we have lately received, there is water enough in one place, about 40 miles from the Lake, and ten miles above schooner navigation, to keep 130 kettles agoing, or a proportionate extent of vats for solar evaporation. This marsh is about an acre in extent, on the south side of the river, and has been, or is about to be, leased by the government to Mr. Wm. Belcher of this city. Mr. Belcher returned from Grand River on Tuesday, and brought with him a quantity of the water, and of the salt manufactured from it.

There is nearly \$20,000 paid annually for salt by the people of this territory, and the saving of this item alone is a matter of some importance.

It appears from an official account of the fire which lately occurred at the Transylvania University of Kentucky, that the damage sustained is not so great as was at first represented. A large and recently erected building was burnt, but three-fourths of the college library, which was in the building, were preserved, and all the apparatus was saved except three instruments. The old college and grammar school, which had been recently fitted up, so that it would accommodate 200 students, were both unhurt. The library and philosophical apparatus have been removed to the old college. None of the exercises of the students in College proper, or in the preparatory schools, were interrupted for a single day, and not a single student has left the University in consequence of the calamity, but several have joined it since. Fortunately, also, the building which was burnt was insured to the amount of 10,000 dollars. *Nat. Int.*

We hear with sorrow, (says the Richmond Whig of Tuesday) that Mr. MADISON lies dangerously ill at his estate in Orange. His death at this time would be an irreparable loss.

The spacious edifice which was erected in Philadelphia about 30 years ago, for the public residence of the President of the United States, at an expense of between one and two hundred thousand dollars, is about to be levelled with the earth the present season. It has for several years been occupied as the University of Pennsylvania.

The Vistula, it is related in a Hamburg paper of the 17th of April, has broken its dykes and overflowed its banks. It is not expected that the water will run off in less than fourteen days, and all hopes of an abundant harvest are at an end in that part of Prussia. The winter has been long in the north of that kingdom, the accumulation of snows immense, in some places above the tops of the highest trees, and from the rapid thaw it is expected that inundations must have taken place on the greater part of the rivers falling into the Baltic.

Three young women and one young man, were drowned in a mill dam, in Westmoreland county, on the 17th ult., by the upsetting of a canoe, in which they had been sailing for pleasure on Sabbath evening. Three children who were in with them at the same time, were rescued from a watery grave by great exertion.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated April 30, says that the Mexican Marine is, in the opinion of the writer, totally destroyed; that Commodore PORTER had applied for leave of absence to the United States, and received in answer permission to visit Mexico; that he was to go there in a few days, but that his visit would probably be of no avail, so far as the regeneration of the naval force was concerned.

Ice still remains in the Lake, and obstructs the navigation. On Saturday last a sloop, the William Tell, from Cleveland, was seen coasting along its farther side some ten miles distant, looking, but in vain, for a passage to this port. She has since disappeared probably to seek a harbor at Dunkirk. *Buffalo Journ. May 12.*

DIED.

On Thursday evening last, Mrs. ANN EWING, widow of Mr. Wm. Ewing, deceased, of Franklin township, 72 years.

On Wednesday evening the 27th ult. Mr. MARTIN CARL, Sen. of Berwick township, in the 82d year of his age. Near New Oxford, on Sunday evening, the 24th ult. Mr. FREDERICK MYERS, in the 54th year of his age.

At Meadville, Pa. on the 1st of May, Dr. Wm. MACAW, formerly of Franklin county, Pa. aged about 89 years. He was a patriot of the Revolution, and served as Surgeon in the Pennsylvania Line, during the whole of the war, with great credit to himself, and advantage to the service.

Another Patriot of the Revolution gone! Col. ALEX. MELANE, Collector of the Port of Wilmington, and the honored father of our Minister to England, died at Wilmington, at sun set on Friday week, in the 83d year of his age.

The deceased was born on the 6th of August, 1746. He joined the army in the commencement of the Revolution, full of ardor and patriotic sentiment; which he illustrated by deeds of intrepidity, and by enterprise and talents, that secured to him the regard of his compatriots, and the particular confidence and esteem of the Commander in Chief.

Through a long life he preserved unsullied the bright reputation acquired in his revolutionary career; and as his days were long and prosperous, so his last moments were tranquil and full of hope.

Gettysburg Water Company.

At a meeting of the Managers, on the 1st inst. the following Resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That all those who receive Water from the Pipes of the Gettysburg Water Company, and who allege a deficiency of water, and refuse to pay for the same, hand in to the Treasurer a notice of their discontinuance of the same, and stop their hydrants; and that all who neglect to do so for two weeks, shall be charged full Rent for the water.

By the Board,
T. J. COOPER, Secretary.

June 2.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber again requests those indebted to him, to call and settle the same before the first day of July next—as all his Notes and Accounts of a long standing, after that time, will be put in suit—being determined to settle up his business.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

June 2.

P. S. Those that cannot raise the money for their Book Accounts, will call and give their Notes.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN SCOTT, (of James) formerly of this place, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, on or before the first day of July next—and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, before that day.

GEORGE SWENEY, Adm'r.

Gettysburg, June 2.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of J. LORENTZ SCHICK, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of July next: And all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them on or before that date, properly authenticated, for settlement.

A. B. KURTZ, } Ex'rs.
JOHN GARVIN, }

Gettysburg, June 2.

Tavernkeepers and others having Beer vessels and Porter bottles, are requested to send them to the late residence of Mr. Schick.

PORTER.

MRS. SCHICK,

RESPECTFULLY informs her Friends and the Public, that she will be able to supply them with PORTER, In Bottles, or by the Cask, of the best quality, and on moderate terms.

Gettysburg, June 2.

Cheaper than Cheap!

T. J. COOPER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public in general, that he has just arrived from the City with a Fresh Supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS, which he can sell low, consisting of
BRITISH & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Queen's, Hard, & Hollow-WARE.

June 2.

St

HARRIS & WILSON'S Patent Perpendicular GRIST MILL.

THIS is to Certify, that Mr. Joseph Hanky, of Baltimore, has put up for me, one of Messrs. Harris and Wilson's Patent Perpendicular Grist Mills—the stones of which are fifteen inches diameter—on which Wheat, Rye and Corn can be ground at the rate of about three bushels per hour, and do good work, and requires but a small power.

JOHN COX.

Franklin county, Pa. May 30, 1829.



BOOKS.

Persons who have had for a long time in their possession Books belonging to the Subscriber, are requested to return them.

R. G. HARPER.

June 2.

N. B. The above Notice has no reference to those borrowed since the 1st of January last.

At Pleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade, at the house of Samuel Swopes, in Housatown, on Saturday the 17th of June inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is desired, as business of importance will be laid before the Company.

By Order,

Wm. THOMPSON, O. S.

June 2.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Friday the 26th day of June inst. at the late dwelling-house of the Rev. JOHN F. MELSHEIMER, deceased, in Mount Pleasant township, Adams county, about half a mile from the town of Oxford, on the Turnpike Road leading to Gettysburg, the following articles, viz.:

One Horse and Barouche, One Sleigh, a Bureau, corner Cupboard, a quantity of Medicine Bottles, Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads, Tables and Chairs, and a variety of other Household and Kitchen Furniture, too tedious to mention.

—ALSO—

A Valuable Collection of German & English BOOKS.

At the same time & place, there will also be Offered for Sale,

THE LATE DWELLING PLANTATION

Of the said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Daniel Diehl, and others, and containing

160 Acres of Land.

There is a sufficiency of good woodland on this farm, and 15 Acres of excellent meadow, lying on the banks of the Little Conowago, which runs through the place. The principal fields are in good young clover; the farm is under good fences;—and there are several running springs on it. The improvements are, a convenient

two-story Brick dwelling-house, with a

Brick Kitchen and Smoke-house attached to it, and a never-failing well, with a pump, near the kitchen door; a Bank BARN, Waggon-Shed, and other Out-houses, and a thriving ORCHARD, of 200 excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and possession on the first day of April next.—A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase, will first view the premises. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

MARIA MELSHEIMER,
LUTHER H. SKINNER,

Administrators.

June 2.

ALL those persons having Books out of the Library of the Rev. JOHN F. MELSHEIMER, deceased, are hereby requested to return them before the day of sale to Mrs. Melsheimer, residing on the place, or to Luther H. Skinner, in the borough of Hanover.

MORE LUCK !!

Drawing of the last Union Canal Lottery, 33 18 22 11 1 24 44 28 31
22 24 44—A Capital Prize of \$300, WAS SOLD HERE!

WHO'LL HAVE THEM?

10,000 Dollars going!—and will be gone, if you don't buy a Ticket in

The Union Canal Lottery,

Class No. 6, for 1829.

To be drawn on Saturday the 13th inst.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

2 prizes	of	\$10,000
2 do.	of	5,335
40 do.	of	1,000
40 do.	of	500
51 do.	of	200
51 do.	of	100
51 do.	of	90
51 do.	of	80
51 do.	of	70
51 do.	of	60
102 do.	of	50
102 do.	of	40
102 do.	of	30
204 do.	of	25
1023 do.	of	20
11475 do.	of	10

13,395 prizes, am'ting to \$273,750
Whole Tickets \$10 00 | Quarter, 2 50
Half, 5 00 | Eighth, 1 25
For sale in the greatest variety of Numbers, at

DILL'S Grocery Store,
N. Baltimore-street, opposite J. Gourley's.
Gettysburg, June 2.

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on Saturday the 13th of June inst., precisely at 4 o'clock, P. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order. All non-commissioned Officers will be careful to appear fully equipped.

By Order,

R. S. KING, O. S.

June 2.

Circus appear to be going out of fashion in the eastern cities. The horses belonging to the principal one in New York were sold off lately, at auction, at a small price.

THE SENTINEL.

The Editor of the Compiler refers to some remarks by the Rev. J. LELAND, relative to the Sabbath, which he has published. We are just as much opposed to an established Church, as the Editor of the Compiler can be—and would go as far as he possibly could, in opposition to it. So that his reference to that paragraph is without its effect.

Mr. Lefever says—"If Christians are bound to keep every seventh day as a Sabbath, we would ask him what is to become of those who may live on the northern and southern parts of the earth—where one day or one night is as long as several months in our latitude?"

This is a most absurd argument, and shows to what trifling expedients the enemies of the Sabbath resort. Does the mere fact of the deprivation of the light of the sun, check all devotion and worship of the Deity? Are there no regular hours for sleep and for labor, as in countries where light and darkness are more equalized? Do they remain torpid for several months—and then, in turn, for several months, appropriate no time for relaxation? An affirmative answer to these questions would just be as absurd, as to say that because there was continued light or continued darkness for several months, 24 hours out of 168 could not be set apart as "holy to the Lord." The very term "month," which he uses, implies that they have *weeks*, and *days*—then what is to prevent the setting apart of *one day out of seven* as a Sabbath?

Of the same flimsy character, is Mr. Leland's pretext of the day beginning 12 hours at one place before it does at another: and the same argument will apply to it.

The Editor of the Compiler calls upon us to prove, that "The Reformer" is a "Deistical periodical." There are some things so plain, as to need no additional evidence to impress a belief of their reality; and of this nature is the character of "The Reformer." If it opens a battery of scoff and ridicule upon those things, which the conscientious Christian holds sacred: and if it advocates principles which impair the good order and stability of society (as most assuredly all experience testifies, the abrogation of the Sabbath does):—then we do conceive ourselves not in error, in charging it with "inculcating doctrines diametrically opposed to those of the Gospel." We have no file of that "periodical" to refer to—it is unnecessary.

The doctrines of the "Reformer," which the Editor of the Compiler is so sedulously endeavoring to inculcate here, it appears by the following paragraph, are having their effect in Lancaster county. All the mighty efforts which are now making in the world, to advance the kingdom of our Saviour, are attacked by these modern *Reformers*, as attempts to destroy the liberties of the people; and even the Editor of the "Republican Compiler" calls those persons "religious zealots and bigots," who are conscientiously using their feeble means to advance the interests of Religion & Morality.—The great works of Christian philanthropy have always met with opposition—but, like the surge-repelling rock, the waves of scoffing and infidelity, beat against them in vain.

Signs of the times.—At a large meeting of the people of Lancaster county, Pa. in reference to (what is called,) a free system of Religion, after the reception of a long address, the following resolution, amongst others, was adopted:—

"Resolved. That in future we will admit into our House of Religious Worship, no Minister as a Preacher, who is a member of any Theological Seminary; or with our knowledge a member of a Bible Society; or a patron of any so named, Religious Newspaper, a Magazine, or of a Sunday School; or moreover a member of any other Society of this sort;—as we believe that all these Societies are connected with an association dangerous to our Republic."

With what feelings would the above be read by a Sandwich Islander, or a Cherokee convert to Christianity?

Martinsburg Gazette.

Extract.—"The Sabbath was set apart for the spiritual and benefit of man."

The following paragraphs are extracted from an able review of Senator Johnson's Report, on the Sabbath Mail question:—

"The Sabbath is the wall of partition between Christian and heathen lands; the sun which enlightens the one, while all without is the region of the shadow of death. The enemies of revelation revile the Sabbath, as a day subservient to superstition and the clergy; but let them turn their backs on its hated light, and go where its glimmerings do not reach, and every where they will witness the ignorance of the multitude, and the uncontrolled despotism of an idol priesthood. Idolatry has retreated before the hated light of holy time, and now lies in ambush, waiting to return, whenever it shall be extinguished.—The enemies of revelation and the Sabbath are in fact the pioneers of idolatry, with all its abominable superstitions, impurities, and blood."

"When the Sabbath was abolished in France, the Mighty God whose being they had denied, and whose worship they abolished, stood aloof, and gave them up; and a scene of proscription, and assassination, and desolation ensued, unparalleled in the annals of the civilized world. In the city of Paris there were in 1803, eight hundred suicides and murders. Among the criminals executed there were seven fathers who had poisoned their children, ten husbands who had murdered their wives, six wives who had poisoned their husbands, and fifteen children who had destroyed their parents. If our men of wealth desire the scenes of revolutionary France to be acted over, let them obliterate the Sabbath, and propagate infidelity, and 'from the vasty deep,' call up the demons of blood; and they will come."

"From the moral efficacy of the Sabbath, as illustrated by facts, we are authorized to infer the universality and perpetuity of its obligations. It is one of the ten commands, which epitomize the whole duty of man to God, and to his neighbor; the practical expression, in worship and relative duties, of that love which is called 'the fulfilling of the law.' It was 'made' or instituted for man 'in the beginning.'—It might just as well be pretended that the world was not created, as that the Sabbath was not instituted, till the time of Moses. And it is no more an appendage of Judaism, than is the worship of God, or the love of our neighbor. It is, in its nature, (the particular day only in the seven excepted) a moral and not a positive institution. It results from the nature of God that he should be worshipped; and from the nature of man, that he should one day in seven enjoy rest, and pay to God his adoration, and be instructed in his duty.—There is in the constitution of the human mind and body, and in the nature of God's moral government, as real, as universal, and as permanent a necessity for the Sabbath, as there is for marriage, obedience to parents, or for truth and moral honesty. Nay, the fourth commandment is more important than either of the nine, as it is that alone which secures to the government of God an effectual administration.

The change of the day from the seventh to the first, (of which we cannot now speak) no more abolishes the obligation to keep holy a seventh part of time, than it changes the nature of God or man. To God worship is still due, & man needs instruction & rest one day in seven. The reasons, therefore, which ever existed for the institution of the Sabbath, exist still, and will for ever exist, while the character of God, and the capacity and character of man remain."

THE AFFAIR OF PORT MAHON.

A friend has favored us with the following copy of a communication from Captain Downes, of the Java, to Mr. Brown, our minister at Paris, relative to the occurrences at Port Mahon in the Island of Minorca.

Messrs. J. & F. Brown,
U. STATES FRIGATE JAVA,
Toulon, March 15, 1829.

Sir.—Having seen in the Toulon newspaper what purports to be an account of the affray that occurred at Mahon, between the French and American sailors, on the evening of the 15th of February, in which Lieut. Mesnard, of the French brig *Faune*, was killed, and this account being altogether incorrect, and calculated to reflect discredit on the character of the American officers, then at Mahon, I have thought it a duty I owed myself, as well as the service in general, to give you a statement of the circumstances as they have come to my knowledge, and I can with confidence appeal to the government of Minorca, and other authorities of Mahon, (as far as they are acquainted with the circumstances,) for the correctness of my statement. I should not make this reference, was it not that in the account published in the French paper, it is stated, that "these events have raised against them, (the Americans,) the indignation of the Mahones, and the inhabitants of Villa Carlos, (George-Town,) who assured the authorities of the govern-

try that in no instance were the French the aggressors."

On the 25th January last, about one hundred men belonging to the Java, were on shore. During the evening there was a fight between them and the French sailors belonging to the Corvette Pomone, and the brig *Faune*, in which several of my men were severely wounded, two of them dangerously so. Upon that occasion, the Governor of Minorca issued an order, dated 26th Jan. 1829, addressed to the *Consuls*, with a request that they would communicate the same to the commanders of public vessels in port, directing that all seamen on shore should retire on board at sunset. In compliance with that order, the American seamen were kept on board their ships until the 13th February, when I obtained the consent of the Governor for them to visit the shore during the eight succeeding days. The French on the contrary appeared to take no notice of the order, but their seamen continued to visit the shore, constantly, at night, and generally armed with swords.—Within a week subsequent to the affray of the 25th Jan. above alluded to, at my request, (made through our Consul, Mr. Ladico,) the Governor of Minorca proposed to the French Consul, residing at Mahon, with a view to prevent the sailors of different nations from meeting on shore, that the French sailors should be allowed a certain number of days (say ten) to visit the shore, and that afterwards the Americans should come on shore, and so on alternately.—The Governor informed me that the French Consul declined making any such arrangement, to which circumstance we must attribute the unfortunate affair of the 15th February.

I will now state the circumstances of the case, confining myself to the evening of the 15th Feb. Lieut. Mesnard, with several of his men, had taken into custody a man belonging to this ship, and was dragging him along Castle street, (the general place of resort for sailors,) with the declared object of taking him before the Governor, but for what purpose I have not been able to learn; the man was severely beaten, and his cries of murder brought several of his shipmates to his rescue, and in the affray which ensued, the French lieutenant received a blow on the head, which fractured his skull and terminated his existence.

A man belonging to the Java was passing peaceably along the street, (in George Town) alone, when he was met by several French sailors, one of whom drew his sword, and ran him through the body, of which wound he died the following morning; the poor fellow states that the attack was entirely unexpected, as they did not speak to him; several other men belonging to the Java, were found alone, and horribly mangled by the French sailors. I am happy to say, however, that only one has died of his wounds.

The excitement against the officers and crew of the Java at this place is very great, and I am sorry to say, that this hostile spirit does not appear to be confined to the seamen, but even extends to the officers. I however do not believe that the superior officers are so illiberal as to charge to the officers of the Java, acts committed by a parcel of riotous, drunken sailors on shore, where the officers of course were not with them, and consequently could not prevent the riot. The only circumstance which could lead me to suppose that this hostile feeling extended to the superior officers, is the fact that the French commanding officer in this port, did not, upon my arrival, send a boat to inquire if I was in want of any thing, and with an offer of his services, which is always customary even in a foreign port. In this instance, (to say the least,) it bears a most unfriendly aspect.

If a French frigate were to arrive in one of our ports, where we had some twenty ships of war lying, and should remain there ten days, and the American officers should take no notice whatever of her during that time, I ask, what would the French say? This is precisely my situation here.

I am given to understand that it would not be prudent to allow my officers to land at Toulon, as it is more than probable that they would be assassinated.

I have made this statement to you, under the impression that you will receive a communication, on the subject of the affray at Mahon, from the French Government, and that my statement would be acceptable to you.

I am now waiting the arrival of our agent, Mr. McCall. I shall sail for Mahon immediately upon his arrival.

I will mention also, that two men belonging to the Java, were identified as having been present when the French Lieut. was killed, and having been demanded of me by the Governor, were given up to the civil authorities.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) JOHN DOWNES.
To His Excellency, James Brown, Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c. &c. at Paris.

g2 Counterfeit Mexican Dollars are in circulation all over the country.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Connected with the balance of power, we find the following paragraph, in which there is a pretty distinct intimation, that the Duke of Wellington does not feel disposed to suffer Russia to strengthen herself by a separate and independent alliance with Prussia.—We allude to the following:—

"Gen. Guilleminot is said to have been ordered to Constantinople to co-operate with the Hon. Mr. Gordon, in order to induce the Porte to agree to the provisions of a new Protocol, which it is re-asserted has been agreed to at London, and which extends the limits of Greece to the Gulphs of Arta and Volo. On the other hand, it was reported at Naples that Mr. Stratford Canning would go alone to Constantinople, and remain there whether the Porte acceded to the new resolutions of the Allied Powers or not. It is stated, on the authority of accounts received express from Paris, that the Duke of Wellington and the Austrian Government have made another formal representation to the Cabinet of Berlin, that they will not suffer a treaty of alliance between Russia and Prussia on the subject of Turkey. The Prussian Government has replied that it does not intend to form any such alliance: and that the treaty which does exist, is of a private nature, not calculated to offend either England or Austria. It appears from the Paris letters and papers that the best understanding exists between the English and French Governments with respect to affairs in the East, and the Prince de Polignac is said to have received full powers to arrange whatever line of policy may be deemed proper towards Russia with the Duke of Wellington, who has frequent communications with the French monarch."

PORTUGAL.

A letter from Lisbon of the 11th inst., in addition to horrible details respecting the cruelties committed in the dungeons, which continued to be crowded with victims, and the arrests of all classes, states, that the agitation among all classes, is such, that if two Brazilian frigates approached either Lisbon or Oporto, a revolution would immediately be effected, and the usurper be banished. An order was issued on the 11th, prohibiting the departure of vessels for the Azores and Madeira. The expedition designed against Terceira was still in the Tagus. Great damage had been caused by inundations of the river, the banks of which were still overflowed, and the most serious disasters were anticipated to the harvest.—Twenty six persons of rank and property were lying under sentence of death at Oporto.

The situation of the country becomes worse and worse, and as one of the letters says, "Either an end must be put to the present state of things, or this small kingdom must cease to exist."—There is evident alarm on the part of the Government, and an inference is drawn from its anxiety to get as much specie as possible, that the possibility of flight begins to be contemplated.—It is even rumored that in the event of Don Miguel's being unable to retain the regal powers, he would prefer seeing the kingdom re-annexed to the kingdom of Spain, to its remaining a separate State under any other member of the House of Braganza. The great European powers would not permit any such junction. Spain and Portugal must remain separate and independent States.

We conclude this article by an extract from one of the letters, and we are assured that the picture is not overcharged, or too deeply colored.

"Trade in this country is entirely at a stand. The shop-keepers even shut up their shops, nobody buys their commodities, and bankruptcies are numerous. At Oporto, a celebrated house, known to all the mercantile world, has failed.

"Sequestrations are another of the plagues of Egypt with which this devoted country is scourged. According to the system of justice pursued by the Janissaries of Don Miguel, all the magistrates and harpies of the law who are engaged in these sequestrations derive their emoluments from the sequestered estates, so that they no sooner get into a house than they begin to rob and plunder without restraint. The property is sold to the friends of these people for an inadequate price; so that, though the individuals are ruined, the government is not much benefited by this branch of public rapine.

"The banks of the Tagus are still overflowed, and threaten to add famine to the other calamities of Don Miguel."

Some of the French papers recently received, encourage the idea that the Persians may yet endeavor to make a stand against the encroachments of Russia, and enter the field for the purpose of regaining their lost possessions. Such an attempt at this moment might promise success, should the people unite under capable and experienced leaders, as it would be impossible for Russia to detach her forces, on

the march to Turkey, any thing like an adequate number of men to subdue a nation determined to be free.—The present Shah, a despotic ruler of Persia, has given every indication of imbecility in the administration of his government, and there is no one instance more striking in this characteristic than his tame submission to all the grasping and unjust demands of Russia at the close of the late war.

The assassination of the Russian Ambassador and suite at Teheran, is now ascertained to have been occasioned by the hatred of the Persians, in consequence of the exactions made by the Shah to pay the amount of the contribution imposed by Russia at the conclusion of the late Peace, and such is said to be the rage of the Persians, notwithstanding their habits of submission to despotic authority, that they are clamorous for war with Russia.

The Persians accuse their Government, and justly too, of having basely abandoned the Turks, who are of the same religious faith, and of having lost the best opportunity of throwing off the ignominious Russian yoke. The Shah, it is thought, will find it difficult to resist the popular feeling; and should he be compelled to submit to the unanimous voice of the nation, the most important results must necessarily follow any diversion of the Russian forces from their original destination, to attempt the re-conquest of Persia.

The *Journal du Commerce* of the 18th April, contains the two following articles.

BRUSSELS, 15th April.—A report is this moment circulating that the English fleet has broken the blockade of the Dardanelles, destroyed the Russian fleet, and supplied Constantinople with provisions. (*Courier des pays-Bas.*)

The report at the Exchange, which was circulated at Paris, that Admiral Malcolm had entered the Black Sea, is confirmed, it is said, by an English Courier who arrived here yesterday. (*Journal de la Belgique.*)

The Paris dates per the Napoleon received by the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, were to the 20th April, and no mention of the above reports, or facts are to be found in the London papers.

VIOLATION OF THE GRAVE.

Much excitement has recently existed in Springfield (Mass.) and its vicinity on the subject of exhumation of the dead, for purposes of dissection.—It proceeded to such an extent, that some families, it was stated in the course of the debate last Winter in the House of Representatives, had been known to refuse to inter their deceased friends in the usual places of deposit, and had kept them in or about their dwellings. (*Boston Pat.*)

The Congressional election has terminated in Virginia. The representatives are the same as last year, with four exceptions, to wit: Richard Coke, jr. Robert B. Craig, Philip Doddridge, and I. T. Bouldin, have been elected in the places of Burwell Bassett, John Floyd, Isaac Leffler, and John Randolph.

"*Lo! the Poor Indian!*"—With the change of administration, the protection of the poor Georgia Indians, which has hitherto been afforded by the General Government, has been withdrawn. The Georgia papers announce with exultation, that "the President has recognized, in its full extent, the doctrine contended for by Georgia, that the Cherokee Indians cannot be suffered to erect a government for themselves within the bounds of a sovereign state: and that Georgia has a perfect right to extend her municipal rights over them." Thus these last remnants of the noble race who linger amongst us, in their poverty and crushed spirits the living monuments of the white man's wrongs, are at last to be driven from their homes, and the tombs of their ancestors, to the wilds far in the West. What a contrast between this inhuman decision, and the noble, philanthropic and manly message of the late executive, when in 1826, the Georgians with their madcap governor, undertook not only to trample the Indians into the earth, but to brand the Government.—But times have changed, and who is there now to mourn for Logan?—N. Y. *Com. Int.*

Education in Greece.—A public meeting has been called in New York, to promote education in Greece. We have been favored with a circular on the subject. No man can be indifferent to the cause of education, in a land once the land of scholars: but he cannot consistently contribute to such an object while so much is wanting in our country, the existence of which depends upon the diffusion of knowledge. In Rhode Island, especially, we cannot feel exclusive upon this subject. We have just begun the experiment of free schools. Its success depends upon an uncertain revenue. If there be a dollar to be spared in this state for education, it ought not to be directed from the children of our own soil.—P. A. A.

From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.
THEY ARE NOT THERE.
They are not there! where once their feet
Slight as the music's breath;
Where their young voices sweetly breath'd,
And fragrant flowers they lightly wreath'd.
Still flows the nightingale's sweet song;
Still trail the vine's green shoots along;
Still are the sunny blossoms fair;
But they who loved them are not there!

They are not there! by the lone fount,
That once their lov'd feet came to haunt;
Where, when the day-star brightly set,
Beside the silver waves, they met;
Still lightly glides the cool stream;
Still o'er it falls the soft moon beam;
But they who lov'd them are not there!

They are not there! by the dear hearth,
That once held their harmless mirth;
Where through their joy came no vain fear
And o'er their smiles no darkening tear.
It burns not now a beacon star
To cook and careless as they are;
Where is the glow it used to wear?
'Tis felt no more—they are not there!

Where are they then? oh! past away,
Like blossoms withered in a day,
Or, as the waves go swiftly by,
Or, as the lightning leaves the sky,
But still there is a land of rest,
Still hath a room for many a guest,
Still is it free from strife and care;
And 'tis our hope that they are there!

Greatness.—From the creation of the world to the second of May, '29, greatness has been the constant aim of all people, in all nations. Nimrod wanted to make himself great by hunting; Saul, by fighting and prophesying; David, by slinging stones into men's heads; Aristotle, by syllogisms; Socrates, by asking Yankee questions; Caesar, by swimming with his commentators in his hands, &c. Among the Greeks, the loudest talker and the hardest knocker of heads was the greatest man; the Romans considered silence and surliness one of the materials of greatness; the modern Italians think the finest unvoicing is the nearest approach to greatness; the French once believed that dancing divinely and taking citadels were the very height of greatness; on the other hand, the English placed greatness in knowledge and steadiness—that is to say the knowledge of cooking beef-steak and the immoveable phalanx of a bayonet charge. These ideas of greatness are now known to be all fictitious. Judge Forman's bank scheme is not even great. Real greatness, after all, is only found in length, breadth, or thickness, and in this quality the Canadian Giant, now at Tammany Hall, is perhaps the greatest man of the age. He is the only true great man we ever saw, and beats every thing ancient or modern.
N. Y. Inq.

Dauphin of France.—The heir apparent of the crown of France, derives his title of Dauphin from the following very singular circumstance. In 1439, Hubert, second Count of Dauphiny, being insoluble for the loss of his heir, and only child, who had leaped from his arms through a window at Grenoble into the river Isere, entered into a convent of Jacobins, and ceded Dauphiny to Philip, a younger son of Philip of Valois, for 120,000 florins of gold, each of the value of twenty sols, or ten pence English, on condition that the eldest son of the King of France should be always after styled "the Dauphin," from the name of the province thus ceded. Charles V. grandson of Philip of Valois, was the first who bore the title in 1530.

VIENNA, March 12.
The following tragical event happened lately at Horn, in Austria. A butcher, having a large sum of money about his person, arrived at an inn, near Horn. The company he met in the lower apartments appeared to him very unfit to trust himself amongst, with his money, and growing suspicious, he begged the landlord to give him a bed room on the upper floor. The landlord inquired after his motives; and the butcher acknowledged that he had a great deal of cash about him. The landlord then offered him an inner apartment, behind his own, and instantly showed it to the butcher, who approved of the same. The landlord left him there. In the meanwhile the butcher misses his large dog—this circumstance renews his suspicion; he sneaks down into the yard to search for his faithful companion. After a deal of trouble he discovers his dog howling in a cellar, where he was locked up, and succeeds in liberating him. Relying on his trusty animal, he resolved not to go to bed yet, but to enter the lower room once more. In the meantime the landlord's son returns from a journey he had made, to purchase wine. Being fatigued and perhaps somewhat intoxicated, he went to the well known chamber, and without he lay down on the bed prepared for the stranger. It was now midnight, and the sleepy butcher found himself under the necessity of seeking his resting place. He went up stairs, and, peeping through the door, which was

ing a cloak over the bed and striking some heavy blows at a man groaning beneath the cloak. He recoils and shrieks with horror. The landlord turos round, and is thunderstruck upon perceiving the butcher. In his despair, he assails him too; but the dog seizes the wretch, and pins him to the ground. The alarm was given, and the landlord finds that he has killed his own son. He hastens that very same night to surrender to the judge, as the murderer of his own son.

Opium.—The Chinese consume as much of this article annually as costs from 20 to 25 millions of dollars, though the consumption of it is illegal. It is chiefly used in pipes, or smoked.

A CARD.

I. & J. BAUGHER,
GRATEFUL for the many favors received from a generous Public, since their connexion in business, would inform their numerous Friends, and the Public generally, that the FIRM, under that name, was **DISSOLVED**, by limitation, on the 21st of last March—and, at the same time, request those who know themselves indebted by Bond, Note, or Book Account, to come forward, without delay, for settlement and liquidation—as they are extremely anxious to have their Books closed. The name of the late Firm will be used in the transaction of all business relative to the settlement of the concern.

AGAIN!
THE Subscribers most respectfully inform the Public, that they have again associated themselves in Business, under the FIRM of

BAUGHER & CO.
And offer them an Extensive and well-assorted Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Saddlery, Cutlery, LIQUORS, Bar and Cast IRON, PAINTS, OILS,

And perhaps as great a variety of other articles connected with their business, as will be found in any Retail Store in the country—and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. Purchasers are particularly invited to call and examine their Goods, and learn their prices—which, they flatter themselves, will be pleasing.

Almost all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the highest prices, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

The Public's very humble servants,
ISAAC BAUGHER,
JOSEPH BAUGHER.
Emmitsburg, Md. May 19. 4t

New Goods.

BT. GILBERT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Queensware—which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York street, one square from the Court-house. Gettysburg, May 19. 4t

CONOWAGO Woollen Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and former customers for past favors, and informs them and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the **Manufacturing Business**, in all its various branches, at the old stand, in Franklin township, where he is prepared to execute all orders on reasonable terms.

Wool, Cloth, &c. will be received at the following places, viz. —Wm. Gillespie's Tavern, Gettysburg; Isaac Miller's, tanner, in Straban township; Jacob Grass' Tavern, Hunterstown; and at Wm. Wertz's Tavern—once every two weeks, on Thursday, commencing on the 14th of May—and returned as soon as finished.

He hopes, from his long experience, and his own personal attention, to receive a share of public patronage.
ROBERT MORRISON.
May 5. 4t

NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN MAJOR, late of Menallen township, deceased, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to make payment to the Subscriber, on or before the first day of July next, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, legally authenticated, for settlement.
JAMES MAJOR, Adm'r.
May 12. 4t

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have rented from the Rev. D. Pfoutz, the Establishment, formerly known as "KEAGY'S FACTORY," on Middle-Creek—where they will Manufacture Wool into

Cloths, Cassinets, Linseys & Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory will be put into complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done with the greatest promptitude, and in the neatest manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received at the following places, after the 10th of May, viz.:

Mr. Ash's Tavern, and Mr. Camp's Store, in Gettysburg; Mr. Swope's Tavern, in Bonaughtown; Mr. Black's at the Two Taverns; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; David Eicker's Mill, on Middle-creek; Mr. Flant's Store, in Priscillaville; John Eicker's Mill, on Tom's-creek; Joshua Delaplaine's Tavern near Taney-Town; D. Sell's Mill, on Monocacy; Crab's Mill, on Tom's-creek; and at Isaac Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg—Where they will attend once every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

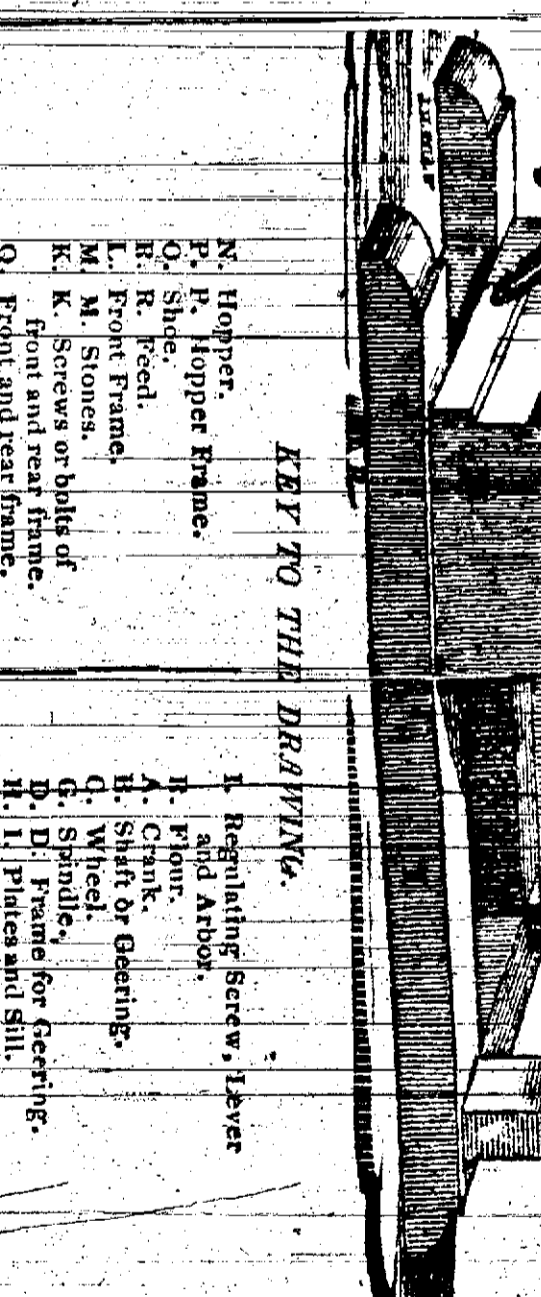
Price of Carding, 5 cents, cash, per lb.
SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID PFOUTZ, Jr.
April 14. 4t

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Property,

IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains **20 ACRES OF LAND**, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a Tavern, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for \$130. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, Trustee.
May 19. 4t



HARRIS & WILSON'S Patent Perpendicular GRIST MILL.

THE Proprietors of this new Improvement and highly valued article, have the satisfaction to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have lately put into successful operation one of the above named Mills—and with perfect confidence in its utility, and great advantage over any mill now in use, they recommend it to Manufacturers for all species of grinding.

Applications for Mills or Rights, to be made to the Proprietors in Gettysburg, or to Joseph Hanky, corner of Howard and Franklin streets, Baltimore—who will furnish at the shortest notice plans when he will warrant to grind from two to eight bushels per hour.

DAVID GARVIN,
WILLIAM GARVIN,
Gettysburg, May 26. 4t
N. B. Mr. Hanky will furnish Canvas Straps, which are warranted superior to any ever offered to the Public, for driving all kinds of Machinery. He will also furnish French Burr Mill

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between **GALLOWAY** and **MCREARY**, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said Firm, are requested to call and settle, either by Note or otherwise, as it may answer them, on or before the first day of July next. The Saddling will now be carried on by Mr. MCreary, at the old Stand.

JOHN GALLOWAY,
DAVID MCREARY,
April 17, 1839. 4t

DAVID MCREARY, Saddle, Bridle and Harness-maker.

RETURNS thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement he received when in partnership with Mr. GALLOWAY—and hopes, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.
April 28. 4t

DAVID HEAGY, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop in West York street, where he intends having the

MOST FASHIONABLE & NEATEST WORK

made, and finished in the best manner. He also intends keeping constantly on hand, different kinds of

FURNITURE

ready made—which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any in the place—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

All kinds of Country Produce and LUMBER, will be taken in exchange for Furniture—and the highest price given.

As it is well known he is prepared for making

COFFINS,

a particular notice is deemed unnecessary at this time.

He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to receive further favors.
March 24. 4t

THE Philadelphia Souvenir.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
Embellished with twenty elegant quarto copperplate Engravings of remarkable views, celebrated persons, and quarterly plates of the Fashions.

THE publisher deems it advisable at the commencement of the New Year, to return his thanks to his patrons for the favors already bestowed, and informs them & the public, that he enters upon his duties with renewed prospects of rendering it still more interesting than at any former period—he has completed his arrangements, and is now in the receipt by every packet which arrives here or at New York from England, of the most interesting periodicals, from which he will be able to furnish his readers with the latest literary productions of merit, instead of receiving them second hand from publications in this country—for those who attach an importance to the Proteus changes of fashion, he has been induced to add La Belle Assemblee, which is believed by the gay world, to hold the "mirror up to nature," and which will enable him to present them with the earliest notice of all changes in taste and fashion which are constantly taking place, and from it select the elegant engravings with which it is adorned to grace the pages of the Souvenir quarterly—in short no expense has been spared that will be likely to add to the value of our publication. But whilst our attention is thus directed to what transpires in Europe, it shall not permit us to neglect native merit—and we shall freely select from American publications what seems adapted to our purpose—and last, but not least, we have succeeded in enlisting in our interest many valuable correspondents, both in this country and in Europe, whose productions would do credit to any publication, and were we at liberty to give their names to the public, would add lustre to any work to which they were attached—in short no exertion will be spared to render "The Souvenir," in all respects worthy the patronage of the public, both as a cheap and elegant emporium of useful and interesting information, and a valuable repository of choice specimens of Miscellaneous literature. Strict attention will be bestowed on its moral tendency, and a constant watchfulness preserved over the cause and interests of virtue.

A portion of the contents will be as follows:

I.—Tales, original and selected; Essays, moral, humorous and scientific; Poetry, original and selected from the best American and Foreign literary publications; Biographical Sketches of distinguished persons, male and female; Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c. The original matter necessary for this department of our paper will be furnished by individuals who are advantageously known to the public through the medium of their literary productions.

II.—The Toilet.—In addition to the usual literary matter contained in similar publications, the proprietor has completed an arrangement by which he will be enabled to furnish correct descriptions of the prevailing fashions, both foreign and domestic, illustrated with elegant engravings, besides the regular series; once in each quarter, pieces of fashionable person, sketches of life, manners, &c. &c. at the earliest possible period, and from the most authentic sources.

III.—Miscellany.—Interesting items of intelligence, foreign and domestic, occurrences, Deaths, Marriages, &c.

IV.—Engravings.—In each quarter the Souvenir will be embellished with four splendid quarto copperplate engravings of remarkable American or European scenery—or portraits of distinguished characters—also one plate of the latest fashions, which will be sent colored, free of charge, to those who comply with the terms of subscription, of payment in advance.

Each subscriber will thus be furnished yearly with 20 superior copperplate engravings; the price of which if purchased singly would be more than double the annual cost of the entire work.

V.—Editor's Department.—Notice of passing events, the drama, new publications, criticisms, reviews, &c. &c.

TERMS.—The Souvenir will be published every Wednesday, and forwarded to subscribers out of the city by mail or otherwise as may be directed—each number will contain eight closely printed pages and be decorated with appropriate embellishments in addition to the above engravings.

Price of subscription Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance—for four copies Eleven Dollars—for ten copies Twenty-five dollars; and at the same rate for a larger number—in all cases in advance, which entitles them to copies of the Souvenir.

Subscriptions to commence and end in January or July in each year. A few copies may be had from the commencement of the work, if applied for soon.
PHILIP PRICE, Jr.
Philadelphia, May, 1839.